THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL. III. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. NO. 213

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PAPER FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, will be mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

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Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of Gold Issue.	Value of Paper Issue.	Val. New Issue.	Gold Issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a Book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of these in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much-coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense. A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds.—Apply at the
151-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their own affidavit, and the affidavit of a credible witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claim ant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
RAILROAD BUREAU.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
W. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may"0-tf.

A FEW more volumes of "Robert and Harold" or "The Young Marooners," together with "Duncan Adair," by Mrs. Jane T. Cross. Just received at
17, Market Square,

Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the
June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
OCT. 4, 1864.

Bacon	5 75 @ — 00	₱ lb
Pork	1 50 @ 2 00	₱ lb
Lard	— @ 5 50	₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00	₱ lb
Beeswax	3 00 @ — 00	₱ lb
Butter	— @ 8 00	₱ lb
Cotton	7 — @ — 00	₱ lb
Coffee	15 00	₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$35	₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Pea	75 $1	₱ lb
Eggs	3 — @ — 00	₱ doz
Extract Logwood	5 @ 25	₱ lb
Flour	$2 @ 250	₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00	₱ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00	₱ hundred
Hay	00	₱ hundred
Sheaks	— @ — 00	₱ —
Grain—Corn	$— 00 @ 25 00	₱ bushel
Wheat	$30 00	₱ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ — 00	₱ bushel
Oats	7 00 $9 00	₱ bushel
Lard	17 50 @ 20 00	₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00	₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00	₱ lb
Soap—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50	₱ lb
Leather—Upper	18 00	₱ lb
Sole	15 00	₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whisker	10 00	₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	10 00	₱ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00	₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00	₱ lb
Onions	15 00 @ 20 00	₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— 00 @ 15 00	₱ bushel
Sweet	$7 50 @ 10 00	₱ bushel
Rice	60 @ 75	₱ lb
Sugar	10	₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00	₱ lb
Toilet	5 00	₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	5 00	₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheeting	$1 50 @ 3 35	₱ yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 00	₱ bushel
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00	₱ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00	₱ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
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A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
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Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply
CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

OUR OPERATIONS IN THE REAR OF SHERMAN!

FROM THE VALLEY

BRECKINRIDGE DRIVES THE ENEMY!

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY!

THE ENEMY RAIDING IN MISSISSIPPI!

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA!

From Charleston!

&c., &c., &c.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10.—A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, with Hood's army, says the occupation of Rome was effected without fighting. Wheeler's raid to Marietta was bloodless. When Sherman learned that Hood had moved northward, he crossed the river with two corps, and formed a line of observations at Vining Station. Hood's lines crossed the railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th. The two armies hold this relation to each other without firing a gun.

On the 5th, Sherman withdrew to Atlanta. Our army then set to work, effectually destroying the railroad from Big Shanty to Castle Moula.

All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton have been destroyed.

We have the very strongest fortifications on Kennesaw Mountain.

Jackson holds Rome.

Wheeler held possession of Resaca

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official dispatches from Gen. Breckinridge state that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, after a slight resistance, has been driven back from King's Point towards Rogersville; and now there is no enemy this side of Jonesbro.'

PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The enemy last evening relinquished our 10th line, which they took possession of on Saturday last. To-night there were some indication on the part of the enemy to make an attack in our front, but it amounted to nothing. The enemy have burned several fine dwellings on the outskirts of our lines on their left.

During the last few days a supply of clothing and shoes are being issued by the army.

OSYKA, Oct. 9th.—Scott's cavalry met the enemy's advance at Bayou Sara, on Wednesday, near Jackson. There was a severe fight. No casualities known, except 1 caisson blown up, and several men killed. Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements, our men evacuated Clinton, saving everything.—The Yankee cavalry entered Clinton. No particulars of what they did at Clinton or Woodville except the capture of a few officers, including Col. Pinkney, com'dg. the Post at Clinton and some soldiers at William's bridge. On Thursday a raiding party, 200 strong, struck off from the main body, visited Greensboro, Tangipaho and Osyka, on the railroad and remained a few hours at each place, searching houses for Confederate soldiers and arms.

Yesterday morning another yankee force of over 2,000 cavalry occupied Grenesboro, and pilaged around indiscriminately. In the evening they encamped at Fairmount, 5 miles below there. Their force was reported accompanied by infantry. No tidings of them to-day.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official dispatches at the War Department to day, state that Vaughn's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Bull's Gap.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Col. DeB. Harris, the distinguished Engineer of Beauregard's staff, who constructed the batteries which defended Charleston, died to day at Summerville, of yellow fever, contracted here. His loss is deeply deplored.

All quiet, except the usual shelling.

It is related of a man in Newport, Rhode Island, that he married his second wife six weeks after the death of his first; the second was killed by a carpet thrown on her head, and in four weeks he married a third, who a month after was drowned. He awaited only two weeks this time, and then married number four, whose husband was killed four weeks previously in battle.

According to a statement in the New York World, more than one-third of the newspapers in the United States, published four years ago, have suspended publication. The aggregate circulation of the remainder has much diminished. The price of all printing materials has doubled and trebled, and of the paper has almost quadrupled.

A company in London have bought one hundred and forty acres a few miles from the city, and propose to enclose it with glass, making a climate like that of Madeira, with the fruits and foliage to be found in that isle. A hotel and residences are to be built, and great prices will be charged for a chance to live under glass.

An enormous fossil tooth, found in the colite in the environs of Poitiers, was exhibited by M. Valenciennes at a late meeting of the French Academy. It is of a conical shape, regularly rounded and slightly curved. In order to show its great size, compared with those of existing species, the largest crocodile's tooth which the Museum of Comparative Anatomy could furnish was exhibited at the same time. It was one-fourth the size of the fossil. The saurian to which the tooth belonged is conjectured by M. Valenciennes to have been more than one hundred feet long.

THE FRONT.—Our front is now Sherman's rear, having Blue Mountain, Ala., and Cedar Town, Georgia, for our base.

Reports were current last night, and have been revived this morning, that our forces are in possession of the State road from a little below Marietta to Acworth, and that our mounted infantry have captured Rome, with its entire garrison—numbering, besides white men, nearly three thousand negroes. Dick Taylor, Adams & Co., formerly of the Trans Mississippi, are within supporting distance of our troops at Rome, and its occupation will doubtless be permanent.

We have private advices from the vicinity of West Point as late as the 5th, which is decidedly encouraging. The tide is turning!

The Weekly Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. on TUESDAY of each week. It is made up from the news contained in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN, and will always contain the

VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Having the advantage of the news of the PRESS ASSOCIATION, of which the Daily North Carolinian is a member.

THE MARKETS

Will be fully and carefully reported each day, and a true statement of their condition honestly given. We have

SECURED CORRESPONDENTS,

In the Armies of Gens. LEE and PICKET, and will always give a faithful and full record of army matters.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as AGENTS, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will not be taken for a longer period than six months; nor in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER—Three months, $3 00
" " Six months, 5 00

J. J. SINCLAIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for sale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

TITHE NOTICE!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.

(Extract:) * * * * * *

III. THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldier's wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above. J. M. McLOWAN, Capt
and Post Q. M., 4th Co., Dist. N. C.

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such eash adverusements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 11, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

NOTICE.—C. C. MCCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

Peace Propositions.

Every now and then a new candidate for popular favorite walks the boards of our national theatre. Some eliciting the wild huzzas of the *pit*—others sending a thrill through the *dress circle* and *parquette*, are hailed with a delicate fluttering of handkerchiefs, and flattering smiles—such smiles too, as are apt to quicken the blood in one's veins with sensations of delight, and fill the bosom with emotions of self-satisfying pride. While another hears the ominous hiss ring out the death notes to ambitious aspirations, and learns to realize that he is not the star his presumption had taught him to believe. And as this is the day of propositions—propositions for filling the armies—propositions for negotiations—propositions for conventions—and *whispered* propositions for submission, (for what else can reconstruction mean?)—We are infected with the prevailing contagion—we too have a proposition to our readers—we too have resolved to try our fortunes on this stage where the great dramma of Revolution is being enacted—anxious only to play the part for our own satisfaction, caring little whether surrendition is 'damned with feint praise," or whether we make the welkin resound with thunders of applause as we make our bow to the audience, or whether the galleries, the circle, the parquette, the boxes, and even the filthy fellows in the pit drive us in disgrace to the green room.

WAR—*direful, fiendish, vengeful war*, is the play—the PACIFICATOR is our role; and now that the curtain has risen and the dancing lights flash out in all their effulgence—our eyes dimmed with the splendor of our surroundings, but our hearts nerved with that stimulating excitement which the presence of an appreciative audience affords the player, we begin.

Ours is a proposition for peace—we recommend the appointment of delegates—we insist on a Convention.

We propose these terms for the settlement of our difficulties: That the armies of our enemy immediately vacate, evacuate, decamp, take up the line of march, and leave the country which they have invaded; that they no longer continue to occupy our villages, our towns, our cities, and our States; and that they give up the possession of our rivers and bays. In a word, that they no longer pollute our soil with their hated presence; that they leave us unmolested to prosecute those avocations of business in the pursuit of which happiness may be attained, and honor and wealth, and national prosperity may be acquired. That they no longer interfere with those domestic concerns in which they have no interest; and for which, if contrary to the laws of Almighty God, they are not responsible. That they do acknowledge our right, divine and natural to govern ourselves in whatsoever manner may seem to us most proper and expedient; and that for themselves and their posterity they do in all solemnity pledge that hereafter, even unto the end of time, they will not under any circumstances claim or demand any right, whatever, or of any kind to dictate or suggest any policy either for the purpose of controlling or influencing the action of the States, or the delegated powers of general government for the Confederacy at large. And further, that the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and the other States that recognize the rights of property in slaves to hold a free, unrestrained, unawed, and open election that the question as to where they will go—and with which section they will unite themselves may be decided.

To put these propositions before the Yankees, and to influence their minds in such a degree as will cause their acceptance by them, we would suggest that a delegation to consist of Gen. Robert E Lee, of Va., Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, of La., Gov. Wm. Smith, of Va., Gov. Z. B. Vance, of N. C., Gov. M. L. Bonham, of S. C., and the Governors of the other Southern States, be appointed to counsel with them and let their cannon speak in the thunder tones that ascend from the field of battle; and prove, through the irrefutable arguments which bayonets and minnie balls advance, that their safest policy lies in the acceptance of the basis of settlement which we have proposed.—We further suggest that each and every one of the gentlemen alluded to in the above connection, be permitted to take with him to the Convention of negotiation, such a retinue as will be fitting to the dignity of their several stations,—the duty of which retinue will be, to perform all lawful and just commands of the negotiators with whom they are sent—the retinue of Gen. Lee, to consist of all the Confederate troops in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida; that of Gen. Beauregard to consist of all the Confederate troops in the department to which he has been lately assigned—the retinue of Gov. Smith, to consist of as many of the able bodied men of the State of Virginia, as will on a proclamation from him, inviting them to join the military service of the State, volunteer for the period of ninety days, to go with him wherever it may seem that negotiations looking to the acceptance of the proposition aforesaid, will be most likely to prove effective—these men to be assured that at the expiration of the term of service for which they entered, they will be permitted to return home—that of Gov. Vance to be raised, in a like manner, and on similar conditions, with the same assurances, in the limits of the State of N. Carolina—those of Gov. Bonham and the governors of the other States to be raised in the same manner, within the limits of their respective States.

Perhaps it may be said that it will be impossible to enroll a sufficient number of men to form a retinue equal to the dignity of such an occasion. We think otherwise, and are confident that it is only necessary for Governor Vance to issue a proclamation calling on the men of North Carolina to rally around him, to secure the services of at least five thousand men—who in point of good looks, powers of endurance, and capacity for such diplomatic feats as will be demanded, will equal any that have ever been engaged in such service since the inception of the war in April, 1861. Ambitious men—men of business—portly alderman and venerable mayors—knights of the quill and rollicking typos—pettifoggers and farmers—rich men and men in rags—ugly men and handsome beaux—salaried men and speculators—stage drivers and government contractors—captains of steamboats and loafers generally, will all be delighted to secure admission in such an honorable corps, where all the accumulated stains of vice that three years and more have plastered over hands that once were clean, may be washed out in the purifying waters of Peace.

Such a proclamation from the Governor would not only call these men to his side, but it would relight the embers of that patriotic fire, which three years ago burned so brightly on our altars, and a blaze would be kindled whose flames would spread till the whole State would catch the inspiration, and even the flinty hearts of our people would flash fire when stricken by the steel of Vance's eloquence, and contribute to the general conflagration of all sordid feelings and mean, selfish emotions.

And who can doubt that the example of North Carolina would be emulated if she—foremost, thus far, in all that has been noble and self-sacrificing in this war—would take the initiative steps in this peace movement.

At any rate it might be expected, and would not certainly be amiss for the Confederate authorities to afford even the *white livered* poltroons who have been ensconced in nice comfortable band box quarters about the country, to go forth under one or the other of our eminent diplomatists—Lee or Beauregard—to see the fun—to listen to the merry music of the shells, or mark the shrill whistle of the minstrel bullet as they lend their enchantment to the glad day of Peace which must come when these conferences are commenced.

And when these Pacificators are prepared to open their negotiations, let two conventions be called—one at Atlanta, the other at Richmond. Each delegate to enjoy the privilege of attending either of these conventions, with only the proviso that General Lee shall be President of that at Richmond, and General Beauregard of that at Atlanta.

But suppose that delegation and their retainers meet our enemies in convention, will their deliberations result in anything of more importance than we have already been enabled to secure?

Indeed such a meeting must be productive of benefits, but they would be required to use their bayonets energetically—they should go into close quarters and poke the Yankees in the ribs—playfully of course—to gain a familiar footing if they would succeed; or they should essay the game by which popular elections are oftimes controlled—make the enemy drunk with their own blood, and then with clubbed muskets beat them into measures. Or if it should become necessary, if they should require rough play, our delegates might resort to firearms—loaded, not with fat meat, nor with *peas*, for these are scarce—but with real moulten lead run into leaden bullets. If such a decided course should be pursued there is not a reasonable doubt but that in less than sixty days a settlement would be had of the questions at issue. Our enemies would sooner accept the alternative of the defeat of their long cherished schemes than contest any longer a proposition for the establishment of which the blood thirsty Southrons would employ such telling arguments and such ungainly figures of debate.

When the terms of Peace were settled it might not be improper for our *corps diplomatique* to conciliate them by the presentation of as many cheap souvenirs in the shape of wooden legs, broken pates, and sabre gashes, as could be easily bestowed in the short time we would have for the discussion, while it might seem more brotherly and affectionate, if we retained as mementoes of them and the amicable relations which once subsisted between us, such amputated toes, fingers, arms and legs, and as many scattered brains as would serve to bring back to our minds the recollection of the halcyon days of their stay with us.

If these tokens could be applied to no other useful end, at least they might serve to fertilize the soil which their ravages have devastated—turning what were once green fields, rank with luxurious vegetation, into desolated, barren wastes. This is our plan for a Peace conference! What say our people?

THE ALABAMA LEISLATURE.—We find the following in the report of the proceedings of the Alabama House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

Mr. Parsons' and Mr. Howard's resolutions in favor of opening negotiations for peace, and Mr. Jemison's in favor of a Convention of the States, were postponed till Friday.

It is stated than Gen. Hood is tearing up the tracks of the Georgia, Macon and West Point roads. Seventy miles, it is stated, on the Georgia road will be torn up, and the Macon road to Griffin, and the West Point road to Newnan.

The Macon Intelligencer states it is rumored that Hood had captured a whole corps of the enemy amounting to 7,000, in the rear of Sherman's army.

A Confederate force of five hundred men have crossed the Cumberland river below Fort Donelson, and are moving rapidly towards Kentucky.—[Mont. Advertiser.]

Great excitement prevailed at New Orleans on the 26th ult., the Confederates being within five or six miles of the place.

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

GOLD-BORO', Oct. 7, 1864.

DEAR CAROLINIAN:—Arrived at this point at 5 o'clock this morning, and as there is but one train of cars per day running between here and Greensboro', I will have to remain over until 9 P. M. Should any of our Fayetteville folks take this route to go to Petersburg, they should bear in mind to take the 10 A. M. train at Wilmington, unless they desire to be bored by laying over seventeen hours at the city of Goldsboro'.

This place is at present very dull, but it "is to be hoped" that it will be more lively in a few days, as the "Moore County *Bulletin*" has been ordered by Gov. Vance to be published near this town, by way of competition to that sprightly little sheet, already established at this point, the *State Journal*. I regret to learn that the *patrons* of the aforesaid *Bulletin* will be expected by Gov. Vance to follow the pilgrimage of that ably conducted paper.

I learn that the yellow fever is still raging in Newbern, and that our own people there are suffering for medical attention. In view of this, Gen. Baker has communicated with the Yankees, to ascertain if they will permit a surgeon to pass into their lines for the purpose of attending to our suffering people. It is to be hoped that this very commendable and humane step taken by Gen. Baker may be responded to in a Christian manner, and that our suffering people will not be permitted to die for lack of medical assistance.

I had almost forgotten to state that on Wednesday night, when near Wilmington, on the "North Carolina," a young boy fell off into the water and was drowned. Having fallen off nearly at the door of the engine room, it is supposed that the suction of the wheel carried him under the boat and that he was killed by the paddles. Capt. Lutterloh made every effort in his power to rescue him, but all proved fruitless. His name is said to be Crawford—that he lived twelve miles from Fayetteville, was seventeen years old, and just going to join the Junior Reserves.—Soldiers are too venturesome on these boats at night, and it is a surprise that many more have not been lost. What makes this negligence more criminal, is the fact, that Capt. Lutterloh had, not one hour before the occurrence of the accident, warned and entreated the men to keep on the centre of the boat.

You will hear at an early day from

Yours,

"SIGMA."

WAR NEWS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* gives the following particulars of the battle near Richmond on Friday last:

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Gen. Gary's brigade of cavalry and a force of infantry attacked Kautz' cavalry, which, supported by Birney's tenth corps, occupied a position about five miles from the city while the main body lay in the neighborhood of battery Harrison. The whole force of the enemy on the north side of the river was supposed to exceed forty thousand men. Gen. G. struck the enemy's right resting on the Charles City road. The Yankees made but feeble resistance, fleeing to their entrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Our troops attacked and carried the enemy's works, capturing nine pieces of artillery, one hundred artillery horses, and a number of prisoners.

The cavalry pursued Kautz some distance; and our infantry steadily pressed back the tenth corps, some three miles, to their main body near battery Harrison. The battle-field was between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and in a southeastern direction from the city.—Our loss was small, though we regret to hear among the killed is the gallant Gen. Gregg, of Texas.

General Bratton and Col. Haskell were wounded.

The latest we have from the front is that our troops captured two lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but being much exhausted by the heat of the day, did not push forward any further. Subsequently the enemy in large force, attempted to retake the works held by our men, but was repulsed. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is said to be very heavy.

The *Sentinel* says that the operations of last week on the north side of Richmond, were conducted on the part of the enemy by General Ord, commanding the tenth corps; General Birney, commanding the eighteenth corps, and by Kautz's cavalry. Among the casualties reported by the Yankee letter writers we find the following:

General Burnham, commanding a division in the eighteenth corps, was killed in the engagement on Chaffin's farm, and his body is now at Bermuda Hundred, where it is being enbalmed, preparatory to being sent North,

In the attack on the rebel lines on Chaffin's farm, Butler's colored troops are said to have fought with desperation, and they suffered severely in killed and wounded.

Gen. Ord, who received a flesh wound in the leg in this engagement, came down to Fortress Monroe Friday, on the Morgan, on his way to Baltimore.

There is very little news from the Valley. A dispatch from General Early to General Lee, dated the 6th inst., says: 'Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the Valley last night, along the Pike.'

As the Yankees are said to be repairing the Manasas Gap railroad and the Orange and Alexandria road, it may be the purpose of Sheridan to come this side of the mountains; but we cannot see that he will be benefited by the movement.

We received yesterday, Houston (Texas) papers of the 27th ult. They contain no news. The Texans are as far from New England as Mexico. There are no Yankees among them. They can work up their crops in peace. But we hope that their present blessed condition will not prompt them to forget their struggling brethren east of the Mississippi river.—*Mobile Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Batalions without delay, and proceed to devide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and devided into three equal parts, and a compliment of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not devisable by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. G. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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☞ All daily papers in the State copy three times; weeklies three times.

AUCTION SALE OF
Planing, Tonguing and Grooving MACHINE.

THE undersigned will sell at public auction on Thursday the 20th of October, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, a Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine. The Machine is nearly new and any one desiring to purchase, would do well to call and see it. Apply to

Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Comd'g Officer.

H. McMILLAN, Auct'r.
210 ts

WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND
Machinist.
Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.
205 1m

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tabacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. Some of that A NO. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
196-1m

J. G. GODFREY,
WHOLESALE RETAIL
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.
Fayetteville, N. C.
199-tf

No. 17, Market Square!

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above establishment having returned *"from the wars,"* peace having been declared in Moore County, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers. They will find a choice selection of

Combs, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soap,
"Old Windsor," do., Needles,
Pins, Spool Cotton, Bl'k
Flax Thread, Black
Silk do., Hooks
and Eyes.

Stationary—consisting of
Note, Letter and Fools' cap Paper, Plain, Fancy and Commercial Envelopes, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, &c., &c.

Alose a new and carefully selected stock of the latest Music Pieces published.
Choice Smoking Tobacco for Sale.
Oct5-tf

SAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
Grocer and Commission
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
196-tf